

REMARKS

It is respectfully submitted that the Examiner has not properly consider all the limitations of the embodiment of the present invention. Claim 3 has been added to specify a further embodiment of the present invention. All claims are now present for examination and favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested in view of the following comments.

PRIORITY:

The Examiner previously indicates that the certified priority document New Zealand Application No. 506004 has not been received. Applicant respectfully submits that the certified priority document was properly filed with International Bureau during the international stage of the PCT application. In any event, Applicant hereby submits a certified copy of the above priority document.

RESTRICTION REQUIREMENT:

The Examiner has required the Applicant to elect one of the following inventions for further examination: Claim 1, drawn to a document assembly system; Claim 2, drawn to a software for creating interactive page.

Pursuant to the restriction requirement, Applicant elects the invention of Claim 1, drawn to a document assembly system for further examination with traverse.

At first, it is respectfully submitted that Claim 2 is directed to “authoring software for the creation of interactive webpage”, not “an authorize software” as indicated by the Examiner. In addition, Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner has applied the wrong standard in the restriction requirement. Because the present application is a nationalization application of a PCT application filed under 35 U.S.C. 371, the unity of invention standard, rather than the restriction requirement for application under 35 U.S.C. 111, applies (MPEP 1896.IV).

It is respectfully submitted that the inventions in Claims 1 – 2 satisfy the unity of invention requirement under the PCT rules. Both Claim 1 and Claim 2 include special technical features that define the contribution which each claimed invention, considered as a whole, makes over the prior art. As explained below, Ahonen fails to disclose or suggest all the features of Claim 1. In addition, Applicant specifically pointed out the features of Claim 2 that are not disclosed or suggested in Ahonen in the previous response filed on December 20, 2004. Both the common features of Claims 1 and 2 are not disclosed or suggested by Ahonen, thus constitute the contribution over the prior art.

Therefore, since the incorrect standard was applied in the restriction requirement and the inventions in Claims 1 – 2 satisfy the unity of invention requirement under the PCT rules, the restriction requirement is respectfully traversed. Accordingly, withdrawal of the restriction requirement is respectfully requested.

REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103:

Claim 1 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a), as allegedly being obvious and unpatentable over Ahonen. et al. (“Assembling Documents from Digital Libraries”, 1997), hereinafter Ahonen.

Applicant traverses the rejection. It is respectfully submitted that the cited references fail to render the embodiments of the present invention as claimed obvious. As pointed out in the previous response filed December 20, 2004, there are significant differences between the present invention and Ahonen. Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner failed to consider all the limitations of the claimed invention. For example, Claim 1 includes the feature of “means which dynamically create webpages applicable to a document which present document determined queries to the user’s browser and captures decisions made by the said user in response, together with unique user input data relevant only to the particular document being assembled” (emphasis added). The Examiner’s reference to Fig. 1 and page 2, section 2 of Anhoen failed to disclose or suggest such feature.

In essence, Anonen discloses the use of a single static HTML page to illicit user data which is then submitted to the document assembler. The use of a single static HTML page clearly indicates that Ahonen does not use “means which dynamically create web pages.” In addition, the use of a single static HTML page means that there is no genuine interactive assembling of a document as indicated in Claim 1.

It is respectfully submitted that there is a big difference between serving up a single HTML page to a ser and dynamically creating web pages during interactive operation (on the fly) according to the system of the present invention. An example of the embodiment of the present invention is provided below to further show that such embodiment is not disclosed or suggested by Ahonen:

1. electronic interview process, which mirrors the lawyer-client interview, and replicated by interactive server webpages. The interactivity is created by the use of non-linear decision trees managed by the server (or IP manager) and disclosed in the claim. Not only does each webpage elicit data and information for the subsequent assembly of the document, but also the answers on each webpage will determine what questions will be asked subsequently, and what webpages will be served up to the online user.
2. The webpages do not exist as HTML pages. They are created dynamically during the interactive operation (on the fly) in response to user's answers, the XML file related to the document and the website XSL style sheet. Two unique users completing the same interview from different websites may see completely different webpages, with different questions, creating a unique documents.

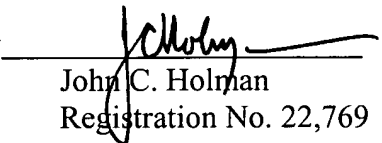
Because the differences indicated above, Ahonen will not render the embodiments of the present invention as amended obvious. Therefore, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 has been overcome. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is respectfully requested.

Having overcome all outstanding grounds of rejection, the application is now in condition for allowance, and prompt action toward that end is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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